Memoranda in re: Laws passed by the Alaskan Legislature in 1913.

Juneau, Alaska, August 18th, 1913.

Gentlemen:-

You have retained us either generally or as your resident agent in the Territory of Alaska. We assume that your business connections or interests in the Territory make you desirous of knowing in a general way, at least, the change in the laws of Alaska from time to time, and our employment by you as resident agent, we think covers that. We, therefore, give you this brief resume of what the First Alaska Legislature did in the way of law making.

The Congressional act upon which the organization of that body is based, is known as the "Organic Act". It was approved by the President on August 24, 1912. It provided for the election by popular vote of a Territorial Legislature consisting of two bodies; a Senate comprised of eight senators, two being chosen from each of the four judicial divisions of the Territory and a House of Representatives, comprised of sixteen representatives, four from each division. The salaries and all expenses of the Legislature are paid by the Federal Government. The regular session of the Legislature is bi-ennial and is confined to sixty days, with a provision for a fifteen day extension, if, in the opinion of the Governor of the Territory, such a one is necessary.

The powers given the Legislature are practically those which have been given to former Territorial Legislatures, with a few special restrictions having regard to matters in a way peculiar to the Territory. The Governor has the

power of veto and the Legislature has the right to pass acts over his veto. All acts must be submitted to the Congress of the United States. Thus laws passed by the Legislature may be repealed by Congress, but with three exceptions if not repealed, they stand. No limit of time is provided within which Congress must act upon these laws in order to repeal them. There are, however, three classes of acts which the Legislature may pass which requires the affirmative action of Congress thereon before becoming laws. One of these is an act granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise; a second class cover acts permitting the bonding of the territory or a municipality for any purpose, and the third class constitutes acts providing for the formation of County organizations in the Territory.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The members of the first legislature were elected in November, 1912. In March, 1913, the First Territorial Legislature convened here at Juneau, the capital of the Territory. In the main the work of the legislature was commendable, though in some instance, the Legislature failed to either grasp or meet the necessities of the situation. Among these, was the failure to formulate a financial scheme, plan or system for the Territory and the consequent failure to pass laws enabling the territorial officials to carry out any systematic financial plan. This, however, it is assumed interests you in so far only as it has resulted in crude and imperfect revenue creating laws which are exceedingly burdensome on some industries and touch others not at all. This, however, will be taken up in datail later.

THE LAWS.

The Legislature passed 84 acts, which became laws by virtue of the approval of the Governor of the Territory. These have not yet been submitted to Congress, but we understand will be at the session in December. For the purpose of this resume, these acts may be classed under twelve heads. Some acts fall naturally under several classifications. We shall, however, consider each at but once, and that as we reach it the first time. These heads are as follows:

1. affect corporations;
2. affect business generally;
3. affect banks;
4. affect the mining industry, placer and quartz;
5. affect labor;
6. Revenue creating laws;
7. affect public health and having reference to Medical Boards;
8. are uniform with the laws of other states;
9. create new territorial offices and Boards;
10. affect municipalities;
11. Amend the Alaska Codes;
12. are miscellaneous acts, not otherwise classified.

Taking these headings up separately with the acts under them, there is as follows:

1. LAWS WHICH AFFECT CORPORATIONS.

(a) Chapter 11. An Act regulating and prescribing fees and license taxes to be paid by Domestic and Foreign corporations. (Now in effect).

This act provides for an annual license fee from all corporations, foreign and domestic of $15.00, payable on or before January 1st, to which, if not paid by July 1st, following, a penalty of $2.50 is added. The commencement of any suit, action or proceeding in any court of the Territory is prohibited after January 1st, 1914, until the annual tax is paid. The failure of a company for one year to pay the tax, is made prima facie evidence of insolvency and the Secretary of the Territory is required to strike from the records the name of each corporation which for two years has neglected to pay the tax. The law also imposes upon the District Attorney the duty to commence proceedings for the dissolution of all such corporations. Before a corporation whose name has been stricken, can be reinstated, it must $20.00 for each year that the name has been so stricken. The act also prescribed a fee of $25.00 for filing articles of incorporation; $10.00 for filing amended articles; $5.00 for appointment of resident agent; $5.00 for certificate of any kind, and a recording fee of fifteen cents per folio for all papers over twenty folios.

This Chapter amends but does not entirely change or supercede Section 654 et seq of the Compiled Laws of Alaska Chapter 23, page 5, Civil Code of Alaska.

(b) Chapter 12. An Act to provide for the incorporation of colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or other benevolent, fraternal, social, relisious, charitable or scientific association whose chief business shall be in the Territory of Alaska.

This in no way affects business corporations, but for the first time permits the incorporation of bodies of the character specified under the Alaska law.

(c) Chapter 48- An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, nd to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska and securing supervision thereof for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this act. (Now in effect).

Briefly stating this chapter provides for the formation of Territorial banks and for the supervision thereof. The definition of the word "Banking" affects almost every business in the Territory:

> Section 2 provides "The term banking" within the meaning of this act shall be deemed and taken to mean negotiations for, and the discounting of promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of indebtedness, receiving deposits, selling and buying exchange, gold dust, coin and bullion and loaning money on personal, real and other security, and other kindred financial operations. The term "Bank" used in this act shall be taken to mean and include every corporation, domestic or foreign, except National Banks, and all partnerships and individual transact ng business in this territory. - - - - - -"
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> Section 3 provides, "Any partnership, individual corporation, branch bank, or foreign bank who shall receive money on deposit, whether on certificate or subject to check, shall be considered as doing a banking business. And promissory notes or receipts issued for money received on deposit shall be held to be certificates of deposit for the purpose of this act. Every such partnership, individual, corporation, branch bank or foreign bank, receiving deposits shall be subject to all the provisions of this act, and shall be subject to the same regulations, visitation, and control ------"

Further provisions of the act are to the effect, that no corporation, partnership or individual except those doing a banking business in Alaska at the time of the passage of the act, shall do a banking business until they have complied with the terms of this act.

The act regulates the organization, operation, inspection and closing of Territorial Banks and provides for the appointment, etc., of a Banking Board.

(d) Chapter 54- An Act to impose a poll tax upon male persons in the Territory of Alaska and providing means for its collection. (Held now to be in effect).

This imposes a tax of $4.00 on each male person except soldiers and sailors in the United States army and Revenue Cutter service, volunteer firemen, paupers, insane persons or territorial charges within the Territory of Alaska or the waters thereof, over the age of 21 years and under fifty years, and requires that it be paid between the first Monday in April and the first Monday in August of each year; a penalty of $1.00 is added when the payment of the tax is delinquent. Every person who violates any of the provisions of the act is declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

> Sec. 5 of the act provides: that, "Every person indebted to one neglects or refuses, after demand, to pay a poll tax, becomes liable therefor, and must pay the same for such other person, after service upon him by the Commissioner of a notice in writing stating the name of such person."
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> Sec. 6 of the same chapter provides, "That every person paying the poll tax of another may deduct the same from any indebtedness of such other person,"

and that after having demanded payment of any persons liable therefor, he must on the neglect or refusal of such person to pay collect the same by seizure and sale of any personal property owned by such person so liable. This is aimed at the employers of labor. The question of the validity of the collection of the tax this year and generally of its constitutionality was raised in a proceeding in the District Court for the First Division. The Court sustained the tax on all points and an appeal has been

taken. A decision is not looked for, for several months.

(e) Chapter 58- An Act to make Uniform the laws of Business corporations in the Territory of Alaska. (Becomes effective January 1,1914).

This act provides a general law for the organixation and control of corporations in the Territory. It is founded on the Third draft of the corporation law prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State laws. There has been some changes made by the Legislature, but these are slight.

(f) Chapter 67- An act to make uniform the law of transfers of shares of stock in corporations in the Territory of Alaska, etc. (Becomes effective January 2,1914.)

This act is founded on the law drafted and approved by the Conference commission on uniform state laws, and is known as the "Uniform Stock Transfers Act." It provides a method and manner of transfering of shares of stock and handling of stock certificates in the Territory.

2- LAWS AFFECTING BUSINESS.

(a) Chapter 2- An act in relation to legal holidays, etc. (Now in effect.)

Creates eleven legal holidays and is an amendment of the Alaska Code in that and other reppects.

(b) Chapter 8- "An Act to regulate the purchase of ore." (Now in effect).

The gist of this act is to protect those who in good faith buy and sell ore. It requires ~~it~~ every person claiming adversely to such person to give notice, and makes liable for the value of the ore, the person claimingit

after having received notice therefor; provides such persons shall within thirty days institute an action to determine title to the ore.

(c) Chapter 45- "An act to fix the liability by their em lpyers for personal injuries sustained by their employees." (Now in effect).

This act changes the existing law in Alaska with reference to the liability of employers, and does away with the fellow servant rule. The time of bringing an action hereunder is limited to two years from the time when the action occurred.

(d) Chapter 48- Banking law.

This has already been briefly discussed in (1-c) hereof above.

(e) Chapter 52- An act to establish a system of taxation, create revenue and provide for collection thereof for the Territory of Alaska, etc. (Now in effect).

This act provides among other things that any person or persons, corporation or company prosecuting or attempting to prosecute in the Territory of Alaska, any of the lines of business specified shall first apply for and obtain license so to do from the district court or subdivision thereof, and that for said license certain specified sums.

The business taxes are as follows:-

Fisheries: Salmon canneries and cold storage fish plants; laundries, meat markets, furs, telephone companies, transient and itinerant merchants, mining, express and insurance companies, public messengers, public scavengers, lodging

houses, reindeer owned by white men, fishing vessels, propelled by mechanical power over 30 tons bet plying or fishing in the waters of Alaska. Transportation: The act makes the failure to comply with the terms of the act a misdemeanor and provides punishment therein.

(f) Chapter 54- Poll tax act.

This act has already been discussed in (1-D) hereof above.

(g) Chapter 58- Uniform corporation law.

This has already been discussed in (1-E) above.

(h) Chapter 59- An act to make uniform the Law of Bills of Lading in the Territory of Alaska, etc. (Becomes effective January 2,1914)

This act amends the Alaska statutes and provides a complete law on bills of lading, it being uniform with the laws of many other states. This too is one of the laws drafted and approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The bill is too long to summarize even, but should be examined by all concerns shipping in or out of the country.

(i) Chapter 64- The Uniform Negotiable Instrument Act. (Now in effect).

This act provides a complete law covering the subject of negotiable instruments in the Territory of Alaska and repeals the very meager and incomplete former statute on that subject. It is based upon the act recommended by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and is uniform with the negotiable instruments law of a large number of states.

(j) Chapter 65- An Act to make uniform the Laws of Warehouse receipts in the Territory of

Alaska". (Becomes effective January 2,1914).

This act covers the subject generally and should be examined by all persons and companies shipping in and out of the Territory. The act is too long to warrant summarizing here.

(k) Chapter 66- An act to make uniform the law of Sales of goods in the Territory of Alaska, better known as the Uniform Sales Act. (Becomes effective January 2,1914).

This like the other uniform laws was originally drafted by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State laws and is uniform with the laws on sales in many other states. It covers generally the formation of contracts, subject matter of contract, price, conditions and warranties, sale by sample, transfer of property as between buyer and seller, transfer of title, performance of contract, rights of unpaid selled against the goods, unpaid seller's lien, stoppage in transit, resale by seller, rescission by seller, action for the breach of the contract, remedies of the buyer, and kindred subjects in relation to sales of goods.

(l) Chapter 67- Uniform stock transfer act. Referred to in (l-f) above.

(m) Chapter 70- An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of differences that may arise between employers and employees. (Now in effect)

This act provides a method of mediation through the person of the Governor of the Territory or by commission to be appointed by him. It also provides for the arbitration of differences by a commission to be appointed

by the Governor. This follows somewhat the laws of other states and countries on the subject.

III. LAWS WHICH AFFECT BANKS.

(a) Chapter 2. An act in relation to the legal holidays, etc.

See)2-A) above for discussion.

(b) Chapter 41. An act to amend chapter 2 of the Penal Code of Alaska by adding thereto a section numbered 71. (Now in effect).

This section makes it a misdemeanor to wilfully and maliciously instigate, make, circulate or transmit to another or others any false statement disparatory to the financial condition or affecting the financial standing of any bank or banking institution, etc."

(c) Chapter 40. Banking law. (Now in effect)

For statement in reference thereto, see 1-F above.

In addition to what appears there, it is well to say that this act is a reasonably complete banking act, and should be consulted carefully by those contemplating entering the banking business or any phase thereof, or who take and hold money on deposit as an accommodation for others.

(d) Chapter 30. An act relating to the law of bills of lading.

For discussion of this act see E-3 above.

(e) Chapter 44. Uniform negotiable instruments act.

For discussion of this act see E-3 above.

(f) Chapter 61. Uniform warehouse receipts act.

For consideration of this act see E-3 above.

(g) Chapter 8. Uniform sales act.

See E-3 above for consideration of this act.

(h) Chapter 67- Uniform Stock Transfer Act.

For reference to this act see 1-f above.

IV- LAWS WHICH AFFECT THE MINING LAWS.

PLACER AND QUARTZ.

(a) Chapter 8- Relating to the purchase of ore.

For statement as to this, see (2-b) above.

(b) Chapter 18- The eight hour mining law. (now in effect)

This act, Section 1, declares employment in underground mines and workings, smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, roller mills and vanner mills, chlorination and cyanide processes to be ~~an~~ ~~occupation~~ ~~exceptionally~~ injurious to health and dangerous to life and limb.

Sec. 2: Provides that the period of time of employment of workmen in underground workings, underground mines, stamp mills, roller mills, open cut workings, chlorination and cyanide processes ~~and~~ ~~at~~ ~~other~~ ~~works~~ shall not exceed eight hours within every twenty-four, and specially states that it is the intent of the act that eight hours shall be eight hours of actual labor at the face or other place of employment unless an emergency for longer hours where life and property are in danger, but the act applies to metalliferous lode mining only. Violations of this act are made misdemeanors.

(c) Chapter 32- An act making it a felony to take, remove or conceal any ore, mineral, amalgam, etc. with intent to steal or defraud the owner thereof, etc. (now in effect).

The title of this act gives a sufficiently comprehensive idea of the act for present purposes.

(d) Chapter 49- An Act to provide for the filing of grub-stake contracts and prospecting agreements. (Now in effect).

This act requires that all grub stake contracts and prospecting agreements shall in any way affect the title of mining locations or other locations under the mining laws of Alaska or the title thereto shall be void unless the agreement is filed in the office of the clerk of the court of the division where the property is located. An exception is made in this, however, when the agreement is executed outside of the territory. In that event the contract or agreement is to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory. Filing fee of $1.00 is to be charged for each instrument. Same must be acknowledged before a notary, except when no such person is within convenient distance and then the execution must be certified to by two persons who were present at the time.

(e) Chapter 55- An act declaring the use of water for mining power and other purposes and the use of pole and tower lines for telephone and telegraph purposes, for aerial trams and for the transmission of electric light and power for public use and providing for the condemnation of rights of way therefor. (Now in effect).

This was intended as an amendment to Chapter 49, part 7 of the Alaska Code, particularly as to a part of the act providing for the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

(f) Chapter 63- Prohibiting transportation of explosives on vessels carrying passengers. (Now in effect).

The title of this act sufficiently explains its contents for the purpose of this resume.

(g) Chapter 70- An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of differences between employers and employees. (Now in effect). For discussion see A-.

(h) Chapter 72- An act providing for mine inspection. (Now in effect).

This act provides for the appointment by the Governor of a territorial mine inspector, with two years term of office, who shall serve under the supervision and direction of the federal mine inspector, and the governor of the territory; prescribes his duties as to examination of mines, notification of mine accidents to coroner and mines for the protection and safety of the men, and fixes violation of any of the provisions of the act a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. A territorial inspector has been appointed and assigned to duty in the Nome and Fairbanks divisions. The Nome inspector, Homer [illegible], having charge of the first and third divisions. This act does not apply to mines in which less than six persons are employed.

(i) Chapter 74- An act to supplement the mining laws of the United States in their application to the Territory etc. (Now in effect.)

This act includes general provisions governing the location of lode and placer claims; annual representation or improvements or affidavits; provides that the annual work shall be supplied on the basis of the rule

for similar work, current to the previous March; the kind is learned; makes special requirements as to annual assessment work and the contents of the affidavit thereto; makes new requirements with reference to the location of lode and placer claims; provides that the notice of location shall contain and state to be posted and filed; defines how a claim shall be staked and marked on the ground and what shall be done by the claimant; declares that within thirty days after the location has been completed, the owner of the lode claim or some other person having personal knowledge of the facts, must file in the precinct recording office a verified certificate setting forth the description of the location work and when performed; provides for the filing for record within 90 days after discovery of a certificate of location and what that certificate shall contain; restricts association placers to 40 acres and provides that no person shall locate a placer claim for more than two individuals [illegible] power or powers of attorney; provides that no agent or attorney shall locate more than two placer claims for any one person during any calendar month. Many other provisions are contained in this act.

(j) Chapter 76- An act providing for a home for aged prospectors in the Territory of Alaska. (See in effect).

This act creates a board of commissioners consisting of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory and the Delegate in Congress to be known as the "Board of Aged Prospectors' [illegible] Commission" and prescribes the duties of the board with reference to the establishment of the Soldier's and Prospectors Home in the Interior of Alaska.

(k) Chapter 70- Miners lien. (Now in effect).

Amends the present Law by giving every person who shall do work upon or finish material for any shaft, tunnel, incline, adit, drift, or other excavation designated for the use, or working or draining of any mine, lode, mining claim or deposit yielding or containing coal, metal or mineral of any kind or for work or development of same, or any person who aids or assists in that work either as cook, engineer, fireman, or in cutting or delivering wood, furnish material for road, tramway, trail, flume, ditch, pipe line building, structure or super-structure, dredge, steam shovel or machinery, used for connection with the work or development of the same; or who performs services in labor, freight or packing any material, a lien upon the mine, etc. which lien shall attach in every case to such mine, lode, deposit, ore, gold bearing earth, rock, gravel, sand, gold, gold dust or other precious mineral mined, taken and extracted therefrom. The lien provided for is a preferred lien and no sale, transfer, mortgage or assignment of any mining claim or other property subject to lien under this act can divert or defeat the lien, except as otherwise provided in this act.

The life of the lien is made six months unless suit is brought in the proper court or unless credit be given within six months. No lien continues longer than one year from the time the work is completed. The act contains other provisions with reference to liens, their positions, etc.

(l) Chapter 88- An act to provide for the acceptance of the United States public surveys in Alaska as a home for indigent prospectors and others who have spent their years in Alaska and become indigent, etc. (Now in effect).

The title of this act sufficiently describes it. The Commission has already been appointed by the Governor and the House is under the direction of the Governor and the two other members of the Commission, Hon. W. J. Hills and Hon. George Kostromitinoff, whom has has appointed to serve thereon.

V- ACTS RELATING TO LABOR.

(a) Chapter 7- "An Act to establish the number of hours to constitute a days work on all Territorial and Municipal construction, etc. (Now in effect).

Eight hours in every calender day is by this act to constitute a day's work on any public works, federal or municipal and a violation of this is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

(b) Chapter 9- An Act to prevent employees from being oppressed by reason of an employer compelling them to board at a particular boarding house, etc. (Now in effect).

The general purpose of this act is well described by the title.

(c) Chapter 19- An Act providing for eight hours labor in mines.

See (1-b) for discussion on this act.

(d) Chapter 36- An Act prohibiting the use of deception, misrepresentation, false advertising and false pretenses and unlawful force in procuring employees to work, etc.(Now in effect).

Section 3 of this act is worthy of consideration It provides that any person or persons who shall in this

Territory or any other territory or states hire and employ or assist in hiring through agencies or otherwise, persons to guard with arms or deadly weapons of any kind, other persons or property in the territory, or any person or persons who shall come into this Territory armed with deadly weapons of any kind for any such purpose without a permit from the Governor of the Territory in writing, shall be guilty of a felony and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned within the Federal Jail not less than one year nor more than five; Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to interfere with the rights of any person, persons, company, corporation, society, association or organization in guarding or protecting their private property or private interest as is now provided by law; but this act shall be construed only to apply in cases where workmen are brought into this territory, or induced to go from one part to the other in this territory by any false pretenses, false advertising or deceptive representations, or brought into this territory under arms or removed from one place to another in this territory under arms.

Section 4 of this act gives every workman who shall have been influenced or persuaded, as provided in this statute through or by means of any of the things herein prohibited, a right of action for recovery of all damages that he shall sustain in consequence thereof.

(e) Chapter 45- Employers liability act.

For discussion see (3-c).

(f) Chapter 70- An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of difference between employers and employees.

For discussion see (3-e).

VI- ACTS CREATING REVENUE.

(a) Chapter 11- Corporation tax act.

For discussion of this case see (1-a).

(b) Chapter 52- Revenue Act.

For discussion of this see (2-e).

(c) Chapter 53- Appropriation bill.

The title of this bill sufficiently describes it for the purpose of this report.

(d) Chapter 54- Poll Tax.

For discussion of this see (1-d).

(e) Chapter 77- An act creating an office and providing for appointment of a treasurer of the Territory of Alaska, etc. (Now in effect).

This act provides for the appointment by the Governor of a treasurer who shall be over the age of 25 years, a citizen of the United States and who shall have had a residence of at least three years in the Territory of Alaska. The appointment is made by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The first term of office expires January 1, 1919, and the term of the treasurer thereafter is for a period of four years. Salary is $4,000 per annum. The treasurer is required to qualify in the first instance of $100,000.00 and to increase the bond as the funds increased.

Walstein C. Smith of Katalla was appointed Territorial Treasurer by Governor Strong and qualified and took office on July 29, 1915.

(f) Chapter 82- An act directing and authorizing the Treasurer of the Territory to apply for and receive moneys, etc. (Now in effect).

This act merely authorizes the Treasurer to accept funds which the Federal law provides shall go to him.

VII- LAWS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) Chapter 35- An Act to require the registration of vital statistics in the Territory, etc. (Now in effect).

This act makes the Secretary of the Territory the legal registrar of vital statistics and the U. S. Commissioner a deputy. It also prescribes the duties of other officials of the Territory with reference to the registration.

(b) Chapter 37- An Act to regulate the practice of Pharmacy.

This act provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Examiners to be known as the "Alaska Territorial Board of Pharmacy", and prescribes the powers and duties of the members of that Board and providing a penalty for violations thereof.

(c) Chapter 38- An act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among livestock. (Now in effect).

The act makes the U.S. Marshals and their deputies Territorial Inspectors of live stock; prescribes their duties, requires owners of live stock found to be suffering with any contagious disease to report the same to the Inspector and makes provisions for the prevention of the spreading of disease.

(d) Chapter 39- An Act to provide for the registration and restriction of communicable diseases in the Territory of Alaska, etc. (Now in effect).

This is really a quarantine act for the territory. It makes the Governor ex-officio Commissioner of Health and provides for the appointment of a physician in each judicial division as assistant commissioner and for the appointment of a local Board of Health in each School District. It prescribes their duties and provides generally for quarantine penalties for its violation.

(e) Chapter 83- An Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, etc. (Now ineffect).

Under its terms the Governor appoints a Board known as the "Territorial Medical Examining Board", consisting of eight members; two from each division. Their duties and powers, as well as requirements of all practicing physicians are prescribed. That Board has been appointed.

(f) Chapter 84- An Act to Regulate the Practice of Dentistry in the Territory, etc. (Now in effect).

The act provides for the appointment of a Board of Dental Examiners consisting of five practicing dentists by the Governor. It prescribes the duties of the Board and of dentists. This Board has been appointed.

VIII- UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

(a) Chapter 40- An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States,

(b) Chapter 58- Uniform Corporation Laws.

(c) Chapter 59- Uniform Bills of Lading.

(d) Chapter 61- Uniform Foreign Wills Act.

(e) Chapter 61- Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.

(f) Chapter 86- Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act.

(g) Chapter 66- Uniform Sales Act.

(h) Chapter 67- Uniform Stock Transfer Act.

These acts have all, with the exception of (d) been discussed heretofore and for the purpose of this report, it is not necessary to make further mention of them. The Foreign Wills act (d) makes valid in the Territory a will executed without the Territory in conformity to the laws of the states where executed or of the Testators domicile.

IX- LAWS AFFECTING TERRITORIAL BOARDS AND OFFICERS.

(a) Chapter 5- Abolishing the offices of Road Commissioners and repealing the Road District law.

(b) Chapter 22- Providing for Juvenile Courts.

(c) Chapter 35- Vital Statistics.

(d) Chapter 37- Pharmacy Act.

(e) Chapter 38- Live Stock Quarantine.

(f) Chapter 40- Uniform State Law Commission.

(g) Chapter 42- Quarantine Act.

(h) Chapter 44- Compulsory Education.

(i) Chapter 48- Banking Act.

(j) Chapter 61- An act to relieve destitution in the Territory of Alaska.

(k) Chapter 52- Revenue Act.

(l) Chapter 53- Appropriation act and making provision for salaries.

(m) Chapter 54- Poll Tax Act.

(n) Chapter 70- Conciliation and arbitration act.

(o) Chapter 72- Mining Inspectors act.

(p) Chapter 77- Treasury Act.

(q) Chapter 78- Soldiers & Pensioners Home in the Interior.

(r) Chapter 80- Marine Barracks at Sitka for Navy.

(s) Chapter 83- An act regulating the practice of Medicine.

(t) Chapter 84- An act regulating the practice of Dentistry.

These acts either create new territorial offices, commissions or boards of commissioners, or impose new and other duties upon Federal and Territorial officers and offics already created. No further commend is necessary for the purpose of this report.

X- CODE AMENDMENTS.

(a) Chapters 4 to 6, 10, 13 to 28, 31, 33, 34, 39, 41, 60, 62, 73 and 81 are all amendments to various parts of the old Alaska Code, either in adding to or changing the provisions thereof.

XI- LAWS AFFECTING MUNICIPALITIES.

(a) Chapter 46- An act amending the Municipal Corporation Law. (Now in effect).

(b) Chapter 47- An Act to provide for the Incorporation of cities of second class in the Territory of Alaska. (Now in effect).

(c) Chapter 68- An Act to provide for the Location of water front boundary lines of town-sites located near navigable streams, rivers and streams in Alaska, etc. (Now in effect).

(d) Chapter 69- An act regulating the assessment levy and collection of general taxes for school and municipal purposes by municipal corporations. (Now in effect).

(e) Chapter 76- An Act to provide for the alteration, enlargement and annexation of new territory to the boundaries and limits of incorporated

towns within the Territory of Alaska. (Now in effect).

These five acts are in the main additions to the present laws affecting municipalities in the Territory.

XII- MISCELLANEOUS LAWS.

Not otherwise classified.

(a) Chapter 1- An act extending the elective franchise to the women of the Territory of Alaska. (Now in effect).

(b) Chapter 43- An act to provide for the registration of persons employed to advocate or oppose legislative measures and regulate the method of such advocacy or opposition. (Now in effect).

(c) Chapter 50- An act prohibiting the casting of saw dust, planer shavings and other lumber waste into the waters of Alaska, etc. (Now in effect).

(d) Chapter 56- An act to make uniform any reference to or citation of the compiled laws of the Territory of Alaska. (Now in effect).

(e) Chapter 71- An act making it unlawful to wrongfully and without authority use the name, title of officers, insignia, emblem, ritual or ceremonies of any order or society and providing punishment therefor. (Now in effect).

The only one of these which requires comment at this time is (b) Chapter 43- providing for the registration of persons employed to advocate or oppose legislative measures. This act requires that the person employing any person to act as counsel or agent to promote, advocate or oppose the passage or defeat of any legislative measure or the executive approval or veto thereof, or in any manner act as legislative counsel or agent in connection with any legislation, shall furnish

the Secretary of the Territory with the name of the person so employed or agreed to be employed and require the person employed to likewise furnish the Secretary of the Territory with the facts required by the statute. The Secretary is to keep two dockets, one of the legislative counsel and the other the legislative agents. The act prohibits any person from appearing as counsel or agent before any committee of the legislature or either house unless his name appears on the legislative docket as having been employed as such counsel or agent; and prohibits the employment of any person as legislative counsel or agent for compensation dependent in any manner upon the passage or defeat, of any proposed legislation, or upon any other contingency whatever in connection therewith. It further requires that within thirty days after the final adjournment of any legislative assembly, any person, firm, corporation or association, that has employed any legislative counsel or agent as in the act provided, or has paid or expended or promised to pay or expend any money or other thing of value in relation to any legislation pending at such session, shall file with the Secretary of the Territory an itemized statement, verified by the oaths of such person, or member of a firm or officer of a corporation, showing in detail all expenses paid, incurred or promised, directly or indirectly, in connection with any legislation pending during such previous session. Every person who receives any money, either individually, or as an officer, agent, employee or counsel, to be expended or used by him in relation to any legislation pending at any session of the legislature is required within thirty days after final adjournment, to file with the Secretary of the Territory a verified itemized statement showing in detail the disposition of the money.

There are many other provisions of this act which should be consulted before the next session of the legislature, if you contemplate the employment of legislative counsel or agent.

MEMORIALS.

In addition to the Acts passed a large number of Memorials to Congress were passed. They deal with such a multitude of subjects that we will not mention them further at this time.

If any further information or details as to any of these acts or memorials is desired, we will gladly furnish it.

Yours very respectfully,

GUNNISON & ROBERTSON,

By Gaylord Gunnison